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If our friends who forms so with manuscripts for publication with to lave rejected activies returned, they must in all meet

seed see go for that purpose. THE BUN can be had of Meerie, South, Abrelle &- Co., 25.

#### A Poor Rellance.

Some of our weaker minded Democratic brethren seem to be under the impression that the Homestead affair is going to help the Democratic ticket. How? None o them can tell. Just to the extent that sedition, murder, and lawbreaking have been encouraged and applauded by pretended Democratic newspapers like the World, and pretended Democratic leaders like Senator PALMER, and their expressions shall be accepted as Democratic utterances, the Homestead affair will injure the Democracy.

The idea that men engaged in the effort to run the Carnegin mills by violence are going to turn in for the Democratic ticket, because the proprietors refuse to surrender the control of their property, is too preposterous to talk about. The immense influence of the Amalgamated Association has always been at the service of the Republican party. It has turned out any number of hireling Republican emissaries, like John Jarrett. It is managed by a few hundred highly paid men, and they order the rank and file in or out to sait themselves, and always so as to maintain their own oligarchy. The House Committee ascertained, much to their surprise, what magnificent wages these luxurious gentlemen were paid. Do they wantenny cutting down of the tariff? Will they stand any free trade nonsense? Not much!

We predict that when the strain of the canvass is reached, most of these aristocratic gentlemen, certainly those with the blowest and loudest mouths in the late disturbance, will be found in the pay of the Republican National Committee, shouting that the tariff is in danger and wages are to be lowered by CLEVELAND's election. The eminent Mr. Hugh O'DONNELL is more than suspected of being in the business already. The rest will not be slow to follow his example when the WANAMAKERS and WELSHES and JONESES have filled the Republican treasury, and recruits are sought for each. If these "leaders" are at work by that time, they can glorify the Republican party all the more; if still out on strike, they will be in the greater need of the money which the Republicans will be ready and able to disburse. Those who can talk will be put on the stump; those who cannot will be sent out as secret agents to pervert the minds of workingmen.

What argument will these high-priced gentlemen use? Simply this: that they never had any quartel with the wholesome and beneficent Republican party. They had only a little difference with Mr. FRICK. because he would not let them run his busi ness and fix their own wages. But they will aver that without the Republican party there would be no such business as Mr. FRICK's, and consequently no one to pay such wages as either those which they re ceived or those which they demanded.

They will never consent to kill the goose that lave the golden eggs; but they will do their best to hold the goose on the nest and fight for the eggs.

#### The Progress of Utah.

Although the next session of Congress will be crowded with business during its less than three months of working time, there is little doubt that the petitions of the various Territories for admi-Union will receive consideration. What has been accomplished at this session is to develop the facts on which each application for admission rests. The facts in the case of Utah, as set

forth in official documents laid before the House Committee on Territories, are particularly striking. By the census of 1890 Utah had a population of 267,905 people, occupying an area of \$4,970 square miles. It had 374,349 acres under cultivation, 310,759 irrigated, and 205,895 under enclosure for pasture. Its assessed valuation, exclusive of mines, not taxed, was \$121,146,048 last their indebtedness less than \$1,295,000. The Territory has 3,000 miles of irrigation canals, and from 10,000 to 15,000 of wagon roads. The dwellings and business houses erected for the year preceding July 1, 1891, numbered 2,359, valued at nearly \$6,000,000. During the census year there were in the

Territory 305 industrial establishments, with plants worth \$4,569,071, paying \$2,050,-801 in wages, on a little more than double that amount of capital, to 3,908 hands, and turning out products worth \$6,366,409. In the stores of the Territory the invested capital was \$20,013,139, and the sales were \$45,629,684. The agricultural products, as reported by the county assessors, were valued at \$10,218,527; the live stock at \$9,862,477. The value of the mining products, computing gold and silver at their mint value, and other metals at their scaboard values, was \$14,345,783. As to the mining interest, the Governor's last report declares the present to be " a phenomenal period in the history of mining in Utah. New discoveries have been made in the old mining camps of Park City. Yintie, and Bingham Caffon, and at Dugway, Fish Springs, La Plata, and Ohio mining districts, and in other places." Of coal, over 863,000 tons was mined in 1890, and of sait. evaporated from the waters of Great Salt Lake, 149,000 tons. The Territory also has

iron, sulphur, asphalt, and mineral wax. Utah has 1,187 miles of railroads, and the freight traffic is very diversified. It has forty-three banks, which reported last year a capital of \$5,148,232, and deposits of \$8,355,-681. Salt Lake has sixty miles of electric street railway, and with Ogden, Logan, Park City, and Payson, it is lighted by electricity. The value of school property in the Territory is \$1,137,544, and the School Commissioner reports that last year there were 66,009 children of school age in the Territory, of whom 53,044 were of Mormon and 12,965 of non-Mormon parentage. At Salt Lake is Descret University and at

Logan is an agricultural college. These facts, and such as these, show, as a majority of the House Committee on Territories has reported, that the people of Utah are not nomads or itinerants, but are permanent residents of the Territory and ientified with its interests. Such facts rompted President ELIOT of Harvard to his recent tribute to what had been accomplished there by industry and thrift.

Nevertheless, the true solution of the

establishing a peculiar local government in Utah, as reported by a majority of the House Committee on Territories, nor continued dependency in its present condition, as reported by the minority. The wisest plan would be to divide the Territory by a continuation southward of the present boundary line between Idaho and Wyoming. Then, by giving the eastern portion

to Colorado and the western to Nevada, the latter would for the first time have a population worthy of a State, while the Mormon problem would be effectually solved, and the people of Utah would become citizens of States, enjoying all the rights and privileges of such citizens. During the interval between the two sessions of Congress. steps should be taken to carry out this plan.

#### The Force Bill in Alabama.

The Hon, Thomas G. Jones, Governor of Alabama, and just reflected, has addressed a letter of congratulation to the lion. GROVER CLEVELAND, and we presume that Mr. CLEVELAND has addressed the proper letter of congratulation to Governor Jones. According to our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, Mr. CLEVELAND "has heard with much interest the result of the Alabama election, and is very much pleased." Mr. CLEVELAND is justified in being

pleased, and Governor Jones showed that he was a sterling national Democrat in congratulating Mr. CLEVELAND. The result in Alabama is gratifying to every Demoerat, because it shows that the one issue upon which the unification of the Demoeratic party is assured, is a winning issue. The Farmers' Alliance is as strong in Alabama as in any other State, with the possible exception of North Carolina, and the Hon, REUBEN FARRON KOLD, the candidate for Governor this year, was exceptionally strong. Mr. Konn was Mr. Jones's opponent in the last Alabama Democratic State Convention but one, and there was talk of a bolt at that time. Mr. KOLB is the JERRY RUSK of Alabama, in a way, at least. He is a professional agriculturist, and as the State Secretary or Commissioner of Agriculture he has done all in his power to illustrate the great Alliance principle that cotton grows by request and corn by resolution. Konn has been much loved by the agriculturists of his own stamp, and he has staked his heart upon being elected Governor; and certain facts or theories have been brought out conducive, if we remember, to the theory that he is not loftily

beyond the possibility of taking a free pass for the benefit of himself or his relatives, or allowing those estimable citizens to exist without paying more than a minor part of the expense. Mr. Kolb has worked the Farmers' Alliance of Alabama for all and considerably more than the Farmers' Alliance of Alabama is worth in the way of votes. That body is composed of Democrats, and is composed, on the whole, of men averse to the reflection of Mr. CLEVELAND. But when the test came, the Democrats of Alabama, Farmers' Alliance men as most of them were or have been, forgot the shibboleth of their order, and remembered their primary and immediate duty as citizens. They saw that in the present condition of politics the attempt to divide the Democratic party in the South was treason to the best interests of the

country, and they voted accordingly. It seems to us that the vote of Alabama is n the highest degree significant, and that Governor Jones's congratulations to Mr. CLEVELAND are equally significant. That vote and those congratulations mean that the South stands for its own interests, which happen to be free institutions, and will not be cajoled into voting for a socalled People's party, which represents that part of the people which thinks it wants socialism, but doesn't understand what socialism is. We think that Mr. CLEVELAND is to be congratulated, because, in our view, the vote of Alabama shows that the South recognizes its danger and its duty. That vote shows, if we understand it, that the South will not be seduced by the Farmers' Alliance into forgetting the irreparable injury which the Republican party stands ready to inflict upon the South. The vote of Alabama shows that the South is still solid against Negro Domination; and the Democratic party will save the South from that. Keep to government by the Constitution!

## A Question that Becomes Urgent.

The latest proof of the deflant energy of Mr. STAMBOULOFF is the execution of a number of persons and the imprisonment of others on the ground of conspiracy against Prince FERDINAND. The accused persons were tried, and it is not disputed year. The valuation of the incorporated that some of them were guilty; but against towns and cities was about \$85,565,000, and others, including the ex-Minister KARAVE-LOFF, the evidence seems to have been unduly strained. It is not, however, the assertion of the right of self-defence inherent in every Government-even a de facto onewhich has again brought the Bulgarian question into the foreground of international politics, but Mr. Stambouloff's publication of correspondence which points to the Asiatic department of the Russian Administration as the instigator of the plot to assassinate the Bulgarian ruler.

There is no doubt that some of the in criminating letters bear the signature of Mr. ZINOVIEFF, the head of the Asiatic Department of the Russian Government, but the Czar's Ministers to foreign powers have been instructed to stigmatize the documents as forgeries. On the other hand, they have been submitted to the representatives of Germany, Austria, and England at Sofia, and by them, it is reported are looked upon as genuine. The resultant state of things is one which the Rus sinn sovereign will naturally feel to be insupportable. It was already sufficiently exasperating that the garians, after being redeemed from atrocious oppression at the cost of a tremendous outpour of Russian blood and treasure, should exclude Russians from public employment and deprive them

of the smallest shred of influence in the country. To this monstrous ingratitude-such it seems, of course, to Russian eyes-is now added a deadly insult to Bulgaria's benefactor; for what more odlous indignity could be offered to ALEXANDER III. than to accuse him of connivance through a trusted official in a scheme to kill the elected head of an independent State? That the Czar believes Mr. Zino VIEFF to be innocent of the crime ascribed to him no one can seriously question, and so believing, he will feel impelled by selfrespect to inflict chastisement upon those who have held him up to the reprobation of the world. Wars have been made in this century on pretexts trivial indeed compared with the cause of offence which the Prime

Minister of Bulgaria has given to the Rus sian autocrat. The return of Mr. GLADSTONE to power will be regarded in St. Petersburg as a favorable conjuncture for a peremptory demand on Russia's part that the Treaty of Berlin shall be executed in the letter and the spirit. By that treaty Eastern Roumelia was cut off from Bulgaria on the ex-

future of the Territory is not the bill for press ground that Russian influence was expected to be preponderant in the new principality created between the Danube and the Balkans. Now the illegal incorporation of Eastern Roumella with Bulgaria is virtually sanctioned by the powers united by the Triple Alliance on the avowed ground that Russia has ceased to exert any influence at Sofia. That such should be the humiliating outcome of the last triumphant war with Turkey may well make the blood of Russians boil. It is questionable whether Mr. GLADSTONE approves of the attempt to rob the Czar of the fruit of his dear-bought victories. Should England, under his guldance, decline to support the anti-Russlan policy of the Triple Alliance, Turkey would refuse to be dragged into another war with the great northern empire. In that case the statesmen of Berlin and Vienna may think twice before trying to thwart by arms the Czar's assertion of his legitimate influence in the country which he rescued from Moslem domination.

Common Sense for New Jersey Demo-

crats. At the Democratic ratification meeting held in Newark on Thursday evening, Mr. JAMES SMITH, Jr., presided. In his remarks to the great meeting the astute leader of the Democracy in Essex county touched the question of this year's Democratic nominution for Governor:

"We must elect this fall a Democratic Governor b succeed in a line of Democratic chief executives un-broken since 1800. We must select for our candidate for that office, if we hope to succeed, a stateaman natified to sit in the chair so ably filled by Easpoiler SERVE, McCletlar, Bypir, Luntow, Gurra, and Luca

\* The time has gone by in New Jersey when any political leader or combination of leaders can centrel a con-vention of the Bernocratic party and fast upon it a candidate for whom there is no popular demand, and whose candidacy would represent nothing more to the people of the State than the interest, poster and private, of these who make jointees a business.
"I believe I have expressed the opinion of not en'y
the Democracy of Fescs, but of the whole State, when

I say that at this time no such candidate can receive the nomination, but that the Convention was find and nominate, come be from what section be may, a man who, when elected, will be eminently fitted by ex-perience and attainments for the exaited post, and who will be the Governor, not of any man or combina-tion of men, but of the commonwealth of New Jersey."

These are general principles, soundly conceived and clearly stated. We commend them to the Democrats in every part of New Jersey. They seem to apply with considerable pertinence to the extraordinary effort making in Hudson county, appar ently with the knowledge and consent of Senator McPherson, to thrust upon the party, as its candidate for Governor, Senator McPherson's friend, Mr. Edmund F. C. Young of Jersey City. Even if there were anything in political equity which entitled Hudson county to furnish the Governor for nine years out of every twelve years, it is highly questionable if any Democrat in New Jersey, lacking Senator McPherson's personal interest in Mr. Young, would pitch upon that particular citizen as the proper representative of Hudson county's perpetual rights.

Essex county has a distinguished and worthy candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the person of the Hon, Andrew Kirkpathick, the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. But if we understand the attitude of the Essex Democrats, they are first of all for the success of the party in the election this fall, without regard to sectional pretensions. This is the loval and sensible position indicated by Mr. SMTTH's' remarks. We believe that the great majority of reasonable Democrats in Hudson, as elsewhere, will be quick to perceive that this is an unusually bad year for selfish polities and the risky experiments which selfish politics would like to try.

## The "World's" Cable Despatches.

The World printed recently what purported to be an interview with Prince Bis-MARCE at Kissingen, and it printed yesterday what purported to be an interview with Signor SCHIAPARELLI, the Italian astronomer.

with the men who make the newspapers of this country, and we have found them for the most part to be not only intelligent but honest. We believe they respect their profession and respect themselves; and we think that we can safely bespeak their condemnation of a newspaper which has done more to disgrace journalism than all the other evil and deprayed newspapers that have yet been printed in the English language, or in any other.

The London agent of the World, confess ing recently to his disgrace in an English court of justice admitted on the witness stand, when questioned by the Judge, that what purported in the World to be cable despatches were really things that had been sent by mail. The two interviews to which we now call attention were not even sent by mail. They were absolutely bogus and they were written in the World office. Obtaining money by false pretences is the cardinal principle and characteristic of the World. If it will furnish to the editor of the Tribune, Mr. DONALD NICHOLSON, one scintilla of proof that the matter in question came by cable, or had any atom of the foundation ascribed to it in the World, we will give a thousand dollars to the Tribune's Fresh Air Fund.

One of the most trustworthy and useful members of Congress is the Hon. WILLIAM McALEER of the Third district of Philadelphia. and one of the most valuable services he has performed has been carrying through the House a resolution in behalf of certain Irish-American prisoners held in English prisons under unjust sentences. This service is appreclated alike by the Irish societies and by all true-hearted Americans. Mr. McALEEB cannot fail of being reflected this fall.

The Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly district is responsible for the existence of many strange political products, but the oddest of them all. celipsing even ROCSEVELT. SHEPARD, and OWENS, is the last Republican Assemblyman from the dis-trict, and the latest secoder from the Republican ranks, Mr. D. Mongan Huldheth, whose ground of objection to his Republican assoclates is that they are not favorable to the cause of protection.

Regarding the protection question as the only political issue existing, as he says in his letter of withdrawal, "between the two political parties and believing in it as principle." Mr. HILDBETH declares that he leaves the Republican party for the reason that he considers that it is no longer committed to "this one cardinal issue." This is certainly an expression of most remarkable belief at a time when a large assortment of hostile cranks are engaged in attacking the Republicans for favoring the particular principle which Mr HILDRETH is alone in believing them to be opposed to.

Recruits are always welcome into the Democratic ranks, and Mr. HILDRETH, wholly apart from his distinction as the last Republican Assemblyman from the Twenty-first district, will not tack a cordial greeting. His letter does not say so, but the Democratic fold appears to be his political destination.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assem bly district are certainly an interesting lot of patriots, lively, disputatious, peculiar, and

often diverting, but there will be henceforth a film across the rainbow of their beauty, caused by the withdrawal of Brother HILDRETH whose protective-tariff views have driven him to enlist under the CLEVELAND and STEVENSON banner, eschewing the support of Uarrison and REID henceforth. Wonders will never cease in the Twenty-first Assembly district and it would be a hundred thousand pities if they should. \_\_\_

The course taken by THE NEW YORK SUN In regard to the labor troubles at Homestead has caused by circulation to drop off considerably among the factory employees in this city. At the Waterbury Huckle Company, where do of the hands took the paper, ail have discontinued it; and at Houses Boom A Harrish substitute of the model of the hands took the paper, and that one had paid his subscription in advance. This action, the men say, is due to no concerted move but to a general disapproval of The Sen's attitude on the strike.— Harrishop Republican.

When we read the above paragraph in the Waterbury Republican we were in some uncertainty as to what percentage of it was a lie. When one of these country newspapers is edited by a fool, it is always difficult to estimate his precise ratio of lying. In this lustance, however, we were presently relieved of all doubt by the receipt of the following letter from the Treasurer of the Waterbury Buckle Company:

To run Epiron of Tun Spx-Wr: The enclosed clip oling was taken from the Warrhay Republican of the id inst. At the time of the commencement of the labor roubles at Homestead there were only two copies of for Sex taken by the operatives of this factory. Since hen one of the subscribers has discontinued the paper or reasons other than stated in the Republican. Your raly, Rant Surm, Treasurer Waterbury Buckle Co.

WATERBURY, Aug. 4. We present our compliments to the editor of he Waterbury Republican, and we beg leave to renew to him the assurances of the hearty contempt in which we hold him.

According to our esteemed contemporary. the Medical Record, yawning is helpful to persons suffering from throat diseases. The optimists are right. Everything goes. Here is a use at last for the Erening Post.

It would be affectation to dissemble our supprise to read that "no scientific observaions of the planet Mars have been made ofther it the Poyal Observatory or at the observatory of the Urania, as the practical astronomers at both institutions recognized that the low-lying position of Mars made Perlin an unfavorable point of view."

Everything recorded in mythology of the gentleman known as Mans shows that he was an old war ford, and Berlin is just the place where he ought to have displayed himself most fully. Still, the young war lord, the Mans of Potsdam, was at Cowes at the time mentioned. This is regrettable. The meeting between those militant planets would have been a delight and a desire.

Our esteemed, sagacious, and illustrious onfrers. M. EDOUARD of the town of Lille, has done more than make guesses at falsehood in his masterpieces about American newspapers. Monsiour Epouand has revealed two deadly habits of the American people, or, at least, of the New York people, whom he studied thoroughly from a pier while waiting for the return steamer. One of these habits seems to be a fact, though vouched for by M. EDOUARD. American sovereigns do wear straw hats in summer, if they want to. Worse than that, although M. Enousep failed to notice to they often carry their straw hats in their hands. Curiously enough, Athenian gentlemen used to carry their buts in their Phidian flippers, but, of course, those Hellenic

hats were not of straw.

M. DELILLE knows his public. To a Londoner who imagines that he is not one of the populace, death would be preferable to the lisgrace of being seen in Lendon town without a tall tile. A clerk in the city at a pound a week puts on his gloves when he ascends the 'bus for his homeward journey from business, and proudly pulls over his brow his 'at, which is always from one year to three hundred years earlier in date than the hats of the West End. M. DELILLE is accidentally right.

The other fatal American liabit, which M. DELILLE has discovered is the gin-sling habit. Gin-sling sounds American. In fact, if we wanted to have for with a pilgrim from the Review office, let us say, we would persuade him that there is a contemporary beverage known as gin-sling. Who hears that delightful compound word without thinking of Dr. Holmes's verses, somewhat too convivial for Boston and Cambridge:

"In the good old Colony times When we lived under the King. Each Saturday night we used to get tight

A-pouring down Ges-Sarse." of even De Hermes sould tel to get gin-sling now. The making of it is a host art. The great-great-grandsons of the men to whom it tasted like a particularly pungent doctrine of Geneva partake of Apollinaris now, and make Saturday night no exception to the orderly procession of the week. And now a l'rench poet or romance writer tells us that the wicked Americans pass their days in drinking this antique beverage. Alas, M. DELILLE! Where is MOHUN? Where is PLAN-TAGENET? Where are the goodly Knights of the Table Round? Where is Ynocras and where is Mulmsey? With the snows of yesteryear, with the drinks and the dreams of generations dead. A stranger from Paris visits us for a fortnight and finds Milles Standish standing in a shadowy inn and consuming Hollands. But M. DELILLE did not see everything. Atnos, Count de la Fère, was down in the cellar absorbing Spanish wine by the hogs-

hend. Ehru! Ehru! from Kalamazoo come yarns most sad if they are true. According to the reports, or romances, from that gildy Wolverine metropolis, hallstones measuring from eight inches to three miles in circumference descended upon the dazed inhabitants on Thursday night. This is Bounows's work, the work of the Hon. Junius Casan Burnswa, one famous to the welkin's tip as the Calliope of Kalamazoo. Branows is a highly explosive orator. He is a dry speaker, too. His remarks are necessarily followed by rain, but this hallstone episode is the first notice we have seen of his ability to compel the clouds to stone his hearers for not paying attention to him. We advice old Drassronge to go out of the cloudtapping Lusiness. Burnows is the bey to open not merely the windows, but the refrigerators of heaven.

At the Van Brautzonen sale in Paris the other day a Capuan vase, representing a negro devoured by a crocodile, was sold for \$700. The crocodile is portrayed as weeping while he swallows. We understand that the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTES and other enthusiasts bought the vase as a present to the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON, Under the name "The Republican Party and the Negro." it will be one of the chief ernaments of the White

## Have Non-union Men No Rights !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE As to the labor riots, a great deal of wendering exists as to why mostly all the newspaper sympathy should be expended on the strikers, and not a should be expended on the strikers, and not a kind word for non-union men, who appear to be the objective point of the strikers wrath. Will you please inform your readers what the non-union men have done against law or good citizenship that they should be shot, clubbed, and mardered? Has the time, mentioned in Scripture, come when no man shall be allowed to own his own labor, or conduct his own business, without having the mark or certificate of the cruel, tyrannical junion beast?

Evidently the time is approaching when the cry will be. "Your liberty or your life!"

Schanton, July St.

A FREEMAN.

## From the Buckland Pribuse.

The columns of The Sun struck a full note of protest against the anarchy of the rioters, and they have rung loudly and carphatically in condemnation of riot and for the vindication of outraged laws ever since. Honor to The Sun.

## The Matter of Hage.

DIPLOMAT OF THE OLD SCHOOL. Retirement of M. de Heblosses, Blampech's

Rome, July 18.-Baron Kurt von Schlöger, he Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Holy See, one of the most characteristic figures, is about to quit Rome and the politica stage. A perfect legend has been formed around his departure, as if it presented the character of a protestation against the republican and democratic policy of the Pope: but in reality, the Prussian Government has recalled him because, as an intimate friend and admirer of Prince Bismarck, he committed the offence of visiting the great stricken oak of Friedericksruhe. William II. has determined to finish with the old school; he wants new sap and nothing else.

As a Prussian diplomat M. de Schlöger was

the shrewdest and most intelligent of the last

period of Bismarck's power. He was somebody. A historian and literary man, he knew the eighteenth century thoroughly. French, Russian, and German. A lover of music and art, he delighted in noble intellectual enjoyments. Witty and satirical imbued with that elegant simplicity and facility of relation which he acquired in the United States, he was a caustic talker, and his conversation, seasoned with smiling frony, recalled something of the Mephisto of Goethe. As a diplomat in Rome he was a marvel of clasticity and activity. Always on the lookout, en route at an early hour in the morning, shirking no disagrouble visit, paying court to the small fry and the frati. seeking to create currents of opinion from trifles, always armed and in earnest, probing to the depths all questions, and gaining information from the prelates whose confidence he had won, M. de Schlözer has played a proponderant role. For an entire winter he was the lion of Rome. To look at him one would take him for an old notary but on closely studying that bony and accent-

Rimlets, and lips betraying cunning and a Voltairean spirit, one discovered the head of a German Mephistopheles. There is a sort of intellectual family resemblance between Bismarck and de Schlözer. Both despise men, believing that it is impossible for them to resist their in-De Schlöger has often said in his pleasant moments, when at evening he tipped glasses with his friends: "Man has three divinities, vanity, fear, and money. We can always catch him with one of them." Both have the passion for work and the worship of Prussia. That is the reason why the two natures have been so closely welded together. They understood each other, and they became

unted face, with its eyes that look like two

When Bismarck made his evolution in 1878 he thought from the first moment that Kurt von Schlözer was just the man to represent him at the Vatican, where he deemed it neces sary to capture the Pope by storm. The Baron was the only independent diplomat of the Bismarckian era. The ex-Chancellor was in the habit of making use of this phrase, recalled by Busch, the Dangeau of the great man: "My ambassadors must march (einsch-uenken) like sous-officiers." M. de Schlözer was especially a favorite with Bismarck be cause the latter preferred hardened bachelors. and dreaded the politics of petticoats. In the month of March, 1882, the familiars

of the Vatican were puzzled by this strange

visitor, who always came by the omnibus and

never in a carriage. He was courteous, affa-

ble, simple, and easy-going. Who was this

singular personage, who seemed at home everywhere, who knew how to toss a compliment to everybody, who was overflowing with praise, always master of himself, praising his chief, praising the Pope, and darting out a cunning glance of satisfaction whenever he selieved his flattery was victorious? This was the Baron de Schlözer. Admirably served by his subordinates, he was the ideal of a Minister at the Holy See. If he had been a Catholie, he would have been irresistible. He always reminded me of the Due de Nivernals and his piquant embassy at Rome in the eighteenth entury. Like him, he saw at the first glane that Rome was a poculiar ground, a marvellous observators, an unequalled checker board. In Rome neither the diplomacy of the salons, which is departing, nor that of the democracy, which leans upon the great currents, is fashionable or successful. The city has preserved its archaic traditions with something hieratic and eminently progressive, which Leo XIII. has been able to develop with such perfeet art. Here it is not by currying the favor of the great, or by creating an opinion d'éilte, raised. M. de Schlör that the game of checkers with men is played; than a simple clerk. it is by methods much more simple. Bome is theatre in which everything is encountered. and in which everything is mingled. He who knows test how to unravel, succeeds, Nobody knew that better than M. de Schlözer. His reports to Bismarck were models of ob servation. He was the only one consulted. because Bismarck knew everything through his marvellous secret police. De Schlözer was an infallible counsellor. Without him the incident of the Carolines would never have been produced. Without him peace would never have been made between Rome and Berlin. Without him it would have been impossible to convert the Pone to the September 1 shall always remember those troubled times in Rome. Entangled with Spain, Bismarck telegraphed: Proceed rapidly, so that I may be freed from this stupid affair. I give all liberty to the Pope." But Rome proceeds with serenity; it is never in a hurry. M. de Schlozer persecuted Mgr. Galimberti. The solution was found; but immediately afterward the Pope saw the arrière pensée of the Chancellor The latter was meditating his movement in Germany, where it was necessary to astonish in order to succeed, either by making a display of his influence or by concetting with the Catholies and exploiting the good graces which se claimed to enjoy at the Vatican. At the close of every important affair decorations are in order. How was the Chancellor to be decorated? Les XIII, informed M. de Schlözer that he would give to his ma ter the order of Pius IX. Bismarck replied with this despatch: "I want the order of Christ first." Schlozer ran to Mgr. Gallenberti at 2 o'clock. He exposed the situation to him. He argued that it was necessary to win the Chancellor at any cost, that the occasion was unique, &c. Mgr. Gallonberti replied, "Wait, I will have the hig Krupp gun ficed." He went to Mgr. Boccali, the confidant of the Pope, and convinced him. At 7 o'clock a note from Mgr. Boccali announced success. At Do'clock we saw M. de Schlözer proceeding joyously, and rubbing his hands, to the Chancellery to send to Berlin the glorious news. But Leo XIII., seeing the game and understanding the instincts of the great man, accompanied the Order of Christ with a letter of high political flavor. If we must employ incense, said the Pope, let us take the most intoxicating. On one side and or the other it was a question of Leo XIII. got the abolition of the Falk laws,

but Bismarck never got the thing he wanted and which formed the real aim of his efforts: the support of the Vatican in internations affairs. He dreamed of the White Man at the side of Germany and Austria, and against France and Eussia. Nobody understood better than he the value of what he called the imponderable, the power of moral influences, the secret but irresistible work of sympathy of ideas and sentiments.

In the affair of the Septendate the same tag ties were followed. He wanted to bring about aquarrel between Rome and Paris. Bismarck sent de Schlözer with this alternative Either war or the Septennate. The Pope has the responsibility. If I am beaten in the chamber. German diplomacy loses a moral battle in Europe, and I shall be obliged to take my revenge." The Pope, prompted by France, which trembled, did what everybody knows. Rarely has the Pope performed an act of abnogation so meritorious. To recommend the Septennate was to browheat the Centre and t appear to be arming Germany against France. He stood there as if he were a cannon founder Of course, the struggle was very lively. A friend who carried to Mgr. Boccali the reserves

and the objections, received one day this response: "My friend, do not insist any further it is useless. M. Grévy has just thanked Lec XIII. in the name of France for having preserved the peace of Europe. The true objection has fallen to the ground." Well, Le-XIII. has never uttered a single word to combat prejudices; he counts upon history.

The arena where Bismarck and Schlözer played the closest and most Machiavellian game was the ground of the Reman question. It was known that Lee NIII, held to that cause as to the primordial interest of the Papacy. Having reflected thoroughly upon the modern conditions of the Holy See, and having arrived at the solution, he desired to attach his immortal name to the new form of Pontifical sovereignty. He is like all great men; he believes that after him nobody will find the procise formula. Saint Anselm on being told that he was about to die, cried out: "I am willing enough to go to heaven; but if God allowed me to live a little longer I would have found another argument in favor of the immortality of the soul, and one which perhaps will not be discovered after me." Now M. de Schlöger entered thor oughly into the impatience of the Holy Father. With sovereign art he knew how to display the flickerings of vague hopes. He promised everything, without making any positive engagement. He made it clear that Germany and Austria would draw Italy insensibly to an agreement. When Mgr. Gallmberti was in Vienna.the Chancellor wrote to him with the same artifice: "You and I together will yet do great things." When the Pope composed his letter to the German Centre, to bring about its decision in favor of the Septembate, M. de Schlözer and M. Bismarck introduced into it the famous passage in regard to the revindication of the temporal power, which made so much noise. On being questioned, M. de Bismarck replied: "Aye, publish." The irreverent say that the temporal power was suggested to secure the passage of the Septembate.

But when William II. came to Rome, the veil was completely torn aside. How was the Pope to be induced to accept that visit? Two lines of tactics were adopted. Mgr. Galimberti telegraphed from Vienna that the Pope could exercise an influence upon the young sovereign who would bring from the Vatican an imperishable impression, the result of which would be felt in the new policy. At the same time M. de Schlözer brought notes to the Pone in which it was asserted that Germany was about to make war: that she had need of the military power of Italy, and that the cause of the Pope was not in question; and during the entire winter the Pope kept the French statesmen horoughly aware of the imminence of a com plication.

This was a great blunder on the part o Germany, because the whole thing fell to the ground. It is from that hour that the present evolution must be dated. Before the audience at the Vatican M. do Schlözer gave a breakfast, at which Cardinal Rampolla, Mgr Mocenni, Mgr. Agliardi, and Mgr. Mantel formed a circle around the roung Emperor. The impression was deplocable. II. showed such disrespect for Cardinal Rampolla, and played so clumstly the part of a schoolboy in vacation, that the Cardinal Secretary of State foresaw a storm. Immediately upon the close of the affair he went to the Pope, to whom he submitted his report. When the Emperor arrived in the presence of the Pope, he let his helmet fall and afterwards the snull box, the present of the King. Leo XIII. suspected that he was played with. Then came the affront of Prince Henry, who forcibly entered the apartment of the Pope to hinder him from saying too much to the Emperor. It was all over. When in the evening Leo XIII. spoke confidentially to Mgr. Boccali, he complained of the conduct of

the Emperor. "He has mocked me," said he. "He had on entering the curves of frony at the corners of his lips." But soon it was discovered that M. Crispi had plotted with

Herbert von Bismarck the intrusion of the brother of the Emperor. From that moment the star of M. de Schlözer paled. His reign was at an end. especially as the voyage of the Emperor had for a corollary a campaign against Cardinal Rampolla, whom they wished to drive from power. Instead of giving to that dignitary a to every other, an order, they afficulted him by presenting him with a pectoral eross which insinuated that he was a good priest but a bad diplomat. Cardinal Rampidla understood thoroughly. Dating from that tumultuous Incident, the siege of home was raised. M. de Schlözer became nothing more

It is to things like these that the most stapendous events are often linked. By attempt ing to bind the Vatican to the Triple Alliance. and to exploit its immense influence to the profit of Germany and Austria, Germany threw the Pope into the arms of Russia and France; and if the Holy See takes a position to-day upon the chess board of nations, it is not in favor of Germany and Prussia. Leo XIII, has looked into the future. The United States will derive from this evolution an immense benefit for the normal and glorious development of their incomparable des

## Blamarck and the Boctor.

Bismarck's first interview with Prof. Schwen. nger was somewhat amusing. The Prince accustomed to buildozo everybody, met with more than his match when he came in contact with the famous doctor. The man of blood and iron was suffering from neuralgia, and was in an extremely bad humor. The doctor was not the least put out by the Prince's savage look; he sounded him thoroughly and then commenced to question him. After a few moments of examination the Prince became impatient.

"Now, I'm tired of your interminable questions," he said. "I don't see the utility of them, and you are simply annoying me." The doctor, who is made of inflammable ma-

The doctor, who is made of inflammable material, became firnited by the sparks of Bismarck's angry eyes.

"You that I am annoying you?" he said.

"You want to be cured without being oldered to answer questions. Why the devil, then, didn't you call in a veterioary surgeon? The vets cure their patients without asking them any questions.

Bismarck bounded to his feet, clenched his feet, and glared in rage and astonishment at

bismarck hounded to his feet, clenched his fasts, and glared in rage and astonishment at the man of science. The doctor folded his arms and looked defantly at the Prince unit the latter resumed his seat, and said: "Very well, if you can't cure me without questioning me, go ahead with your informal examination. I'll he very fortunate indeed if your medical skill proves equal to your importance, of the latter you have just given me a specified specimen."

specimen.

The Prince was cured and he and the distortance fast friends now. They resemble each other in character and disposition.

## Figued by the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5,-The President signed the act changing the date for the eation of the buildings of the World's ( bian Exposition: the act to authorize it try of lands chiefly valuable for building under the placer mining laws; the join! lution extending the provisions of the cand Civil Appropriation bill, and the bill to re-sion army nurses of the late war.

#### Pereign Notes of Real Interest. The Pall Mall Guerre drops into this variet on

tempora, O Tories "
Inquiries as to the speed at which the overwie wing
mass that recently caused such great desired on in
the st Gravais district travelled down the value have resulted in settling upon twenty unies an incressery nearly the actual rate. Prof. Forci mays it was the most gigantic example of a giarier ava anche. There is a movement on foot in England to permit bearers of the minor title of "Honorabic" this to their names upon their visiting ratis. The honorable movers hold that in these days, who is there are so many honorables that the public can't femously who is honorable and who is not, their mannetion will

hemselves. Some of Col. Gody's Indians in England have given substantial evidence of their genuineness. On the oc-casion of a visit to Hampton Court they were put in the centre of the Mare Abd but to find their way out by the exercise of that augacity in woodcraft which every genuine Indian possesses. Without a moment's healta-Mon they formed in true Indian the and took the right path out as easily as a tramp follows a railroad track. | ders and throat affections -40

go unrecognized unless they are permitted to labe

GO, SIR? NO, SIR! FAYS ELWELL.

The International I shillions' Association Can Go If It Wants To | De Won't. Notwithstanding the fact that Delmore Elwell, becomer at large for the World's Fair at

hieago and in particular for the International Exhibitors' Association, has been asked to resign as executive officer from the association, he was running busines at the old stand in the Stewart building yesterday and talkog about ingratitude. Mr. Elwell does not intend to resign, and to-day he will be dismissed by the Executive committee. Mr. Elwell says that he wen't go.
After his Eastern agency of the Expesition

had been apolished, he says, he organized the International Exhibitors' Association to offer to foreigners and to Fastern exhibitors the facilities of a well-equipped New York office and bureau service at Chicago on or near the Exposition groupes. There were not millions it, but Mr. Liwell's expectations reached as high as \$250,000. The furniture of the Eastern agency and Mr. Elwell's experience were transferred to the new association. Mr. El-

ern agency and Mr. Elwell's experience were transferred to the new association. Mr. Elwell was elected executive officer, and the circulars announced that he was in Chicago ready to give his personal attention to the assignment of space and all the varied wants of the members of the association.

Everything seemed to be bosoning for Mr. Elwell when he was recalled from Chicago last week. At a meeting of the Evecutive Committee held on Westnesday he was asked to resum. Sir. I lwell refused, and three days of grace were allowed him. To-day is the last day. Mr. Elwell says that the resolution recommending his dismissal was to the effect that as he had shown an inclination to run the affairs of the accountion and the association set at a deck in one part of the officer of the accountion and the association sat at a deck in one part of the officer yesterday and Mr. Elwell and a tynewriter sat at another desk, as far away as the size of the room remilled.

"If Matthews, the Secretary of the association sat at a deck in one part of the officer yesterday and Mr. Elwell." I will put him out. Moreover, the Evecutive Committee can't use this office any more. I hold it by the authority of the Director-tieneral of the Chicago Exposition, and the association has never paid any rent for it. I have received one month's satary from the association, and I have paid my own expenses to thicago. I am going to keep too-session of this office unless the Director-tieneral instructs me to turn it over to the association. There is in the treasury of the association, and a law paid my own expenses to this office unless the Director-tieneral instructs me to turn it over to the association, now about \$760, and it also possesses a Jersey charter and a tow papers. I propose to flight this thing out. The young person at the typewriter looked approvingly at Mr. Elwell in the transmit out. The young person at the typewriter looked approvingly at Mr. Elwell in the transmit out.

#### PERUVIANS ATLACA A MISSICNARY They Force Illm Ont of Ay encho and Pale licly Rura lets Elbles.

The Rev. Dr. E. W. Gilman, Secretary of the oreign Department of the American Bible Society, has received a letter from Fran-cisco Penzotti, agest of the Bible Society in Peru, telling olas attack on one of the society's missionaries in the city of Aracucho last month. The letter says that Sefor Don Aristides Castro, the missionary, was sent to Ayneucho with six toxes of Bitles. He was allowed to display his stock of books and urge the people to lug, without hindrance, for sevthe people to lux, without hindrance, for several hours. The inhabitants of the city then tegan to protect. At and the missionary was forced to leave his standard to seek reluge in his lodgings, where the remained several days waiting for the clamer to -abside.

The house in which he was staying was broken into day armed men, who made their way into the missionary's room. He hid himself in moster part of the house. The stock of Riodes and as much of his personal property as the most could find were taken out into the first and publicly formed. At the risk of his life their essented from the house and made his way out of the city.

The culture content much comment and

made his way out of the city.
The cuttage cented much comment and was formally brought to the attention of the Minister of the Teraylan Government, upon woom a demand was made for compensation for the destruction of the Bibles and other in perts, the whole being valued at \$530. The question of residuality has not yet been settled, but the dovernment has the matter under consideration.

CIUGHT IN A FOLDING BED.

It Shut Up Unexpectedly and Broke Mrs. Cox's daw and Arm.

W. E. Cox, a broker at 2 Wall street, who ves at 78 Grove street, Williamsburgh, deided a few days ago to spend the rest of the ammer with his wife in Monroe county. Pa. Among other things which they expected to ake along with them was a folding bed weighing about 300 pounds. On Thursday morning irs. Cox was making up the bed. She stood near the head and reached across to take hold one of the covers. There was a suden snap taloud noise. The two parts of the bed

and a load noise. The two parts of the bed came together, and Mra. Cox was caught between them at her shoulders. The suddences is not feel the bed held her powerless. She mid to seream, but could not. For more than ten minutes Mrs. Cox was held fast, unable to move or to ution a cry.

A domestic in the flat below heard the noise made by the folding hed coming together and went up to Mrs. Cox's rooms to ascertain the cause. When the girl saw Mrs. Cox's plight she screamed, and several women came to her assistance. Mrs. Cox was released. She was unconscious. Dr. William Merriles of Putnam avenue was summoned and Mrs. Cox was restored to conscious sess it was found that her right arm was broken just above the elbow and her left law was fractured. Had she been compelled to remain in the bed much longer she might have died from the shock.

# BIDS LAWFULLY RIJKCTED.

Contractor Brown's Kick Leaves Him with a Lawyer's Bill to Pay.

The application of Henry H. Brown for a mandamus to compel the Aqueduct Commisdenerate accept his bid for the construction the Cornell Dam on the Croton River was ared by Justice Andrews of the Supreme restorday. Brown's bid was next to the All the bids were rejected. The law lowest. All the bids were rejected. The law says that the Commissioners may reject any or all the. Charles Blandy, in behalf of the Commissioners, and that they had appointed a committee consisting of Commissioner Gilbox. Compared by Myers, and James C. Duane, Charles and the Board, to inquire into the restable resto the dam. They had employed experts and had assertanced that the work call be done for about \$500,000 less than the figures of Braws.

Austract advanced for the best interests of the city, and that he knew of no law by which the formalism ners could be compelled to accept a bid in such a case.

Compailing Bidders for Ballot Pristlag.

Martin ft. Brown, who has printed the closon hall of for the past two years, has a comther for the contract this year. A letter on the Metropolitan Job Print was read at storday's meeting of the Police Commissions. It set forth the advantages of that meet its intention of bidding for the constitution of sidding for the constitution of the first that it is not a print of the first print of the first print of the first print of the contract would certainly be awarded if the contract would certainly be awarded

The President to Go to Loon Lake.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.- The President will eave Washington on a special train an hour er so after the adjournment of Congress for Leon Lake, N. Y. The train has been await-ing him for a week, and the President is quite auxious to get away. Mrs. Harrison's con-dition, it is said at the Executive Mansion, is improving, but the is very hervous, and the President wants to be with her.

Immigration lecressing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. - The number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the math ended June 30, 1802, were 78,120, and the same month of the preceding year 68,-1. During the twelve months ended June 0.1862, they aggregated the 320, and during the preceding twelve months 555, 486.

## Conditional Thi st.

Col. Verner get than Johnston to noid his horse while he the twinter well into a shown.

Jesust Young party three minutes and you. Sam Flassed the toleral a nor he man out, wigner is mouth, the high depends of the same little for yet fer say, I neber am much threely at my own expense.

The Unexpected May Happen.

From Pack.

"One question more," said You Slorck, after selections a congenitating.

"It is a said required the jeweller.

"It the suggestion about the but in marriage, I suppose from bare the stone taken but and a genuine dimension of the same size put in ?"

The personal disconstant and the werey of a constant energy, and also solved of lungs and types, which the obly attend it mer all remember to dis-tracting and a solved to be a solved to the constant Experiences. A solve medicine for pulmonary disco-